§ 950.17 Advances to housing associates.

- (a) Authority. Subject to the provisions of the Act and this subpart, a Bank may make advances only to a housing associate whose principal place of business, as determined in accordance with part 925 of this chapter, is located in the Bank's district.
- (b) Collateral requirements—(1) Advances to housing associates. A Bank may make an advance to any housing associate upon the security of the following collateral:
- (i) Mortgage loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration of HUD under title II of the National Housing Act; or
- (ii) Securities representing a whole interest in the principal and interest payments due on a pool of mortgage loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration of HUD under title II of the National Housing Act. A Bank may only accept as collateral the securities described in this paragraph (b)(1)(ii) if the housing associate provides evidence that such securities are backed solely by mortgages of the type described in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section.
- (2) Certain advances to SHFAs. (i) In addition to the collateral described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, a Bank may make an advance to a housing associate that has satisfied the requirements of §926.3(b) for the purpose of facilitating residential or commercial mortgage lending that benefits individuals or families meeting the income requirements in section 142(d) or 143(f) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 142(d) or 143(f)) upon the security of the following collateral:
- (A) The collateral described in $\S 950.7(a)(1)$ or (2).
- (B) The collateral described in §950.7(a)(3). Solely for the purpose of facilitating acceptance of such collateral, a Bank may establish a cash collateral account for a housing associate that has satisfied the requirements of §926.3(b).
- (C) The other real estate-related collateral described in §950.7(a)(4), provided that such collateral comprises mortgage loans on one-to-four family or multifamily residential property.

- (ii) Prior to making an advance pursuant to this paragraph (b)(2), a Bank shall obtain a written certification from the housing associate that it shall use the proceeds of the advance for the purposes described in paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section.
- (c) Terms and conditions—(1) General. Subject to the provisions of this paragraph (c), a Bank, in its discretion, shall determine whether, and on what terms, it will make advances to a housing associate.
- (2) Advance pricing. (i) A Bank shall price advances to housing associates in accordance with the requirements for pricing advances to members set forth in §950.3(b). Wherever the term "member" appears in §950.3(b), the term shall be construed also to mean "housing associate."
- (ii) A Bank shall apply the pricing criteria identified in §950.5(b)(2) equally to all of its member and housing associate borrowers.
- (3) Limit on advances. The principal amount of any advance made to a housing associate may not exceed 90 percent of the unpaid principal of the mortgage loans or securities pledged as security for the advance. This limit does not apply to an advance made to a housing associate under paragraph (b)(2) of this section.
- (d) *Transaction accounts*. Solely for the purpose of facilitating the making of advances to a housing associate, a Bank may establish a transaction account for each housing associate.
- (e) Loss of eligibility—(1) Notification of status changes. A Bank shall require a housing associate that applies for an advance to agree in writing that it will promptly inform the Bank of any change in its status as a housing associate.
- (2) Verification of eligibility. A Bank may, from time to time, require a housing associate to provide evidence that it continues to satisfy all of the eligibility requirements of the Act, this subpart and part 926 of this chapter.
- (3) Loss of eligibility. A Bank shall not extend a new advance or renew an existing advance to a housing associate that no longer meets the eligibility requirements of the Act, this subpart and part 926 of this chapter until the entity

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has provided evidence satisfactory to the Bank that it is in compliance with such requirements.

[58 FR 29469, May 20, 1993, as amended by 65 FR 203, Jan. 4, 2000; 65 FR 8263, Feb. 18, 2000. Redesignated and amended at 65 FR 44430, July 18, 2000; 67 FR 12851, Mar. 20, 2002; 70 FR 9510, Feb. 28, 2005]

Subpart C—Advances to Out-of-District Members and Housing Associates

§ 950.25 Advances to out-of-district members and housing associates.

- (a) Establishment of creditor/debtor relationship. Any Bank may become a creditor to a member or housing associate of another Bank through the purchase of an outstanding advance, or a participation interest therein, from the other Bank, or through an arrangement with the other Bank that provides for the establishment of such a creditor/debtor relationship at the time an advance is made.
- (b) Applicability of advances requirements. Any creditor/debtor relationship established pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section shall be subject to all of the provisions of this part that would apply to an advance made by a Bank to its own members or housing associates.

[65 FR 43981, July 17, 2000; 65 FR 46049, July 26, 2000, as amended at 67 FR 12852, Mar. 20, 2002]

PART 952—COMMUNITY INVEST-MENT CASH ADVANCE PRO-GRAMS

Sec.

952.1 Definitions.

952.2 Scope.

952.3 Purpose.

952.4 Targeted Community Lending Plan.

952.5 Community Investment Cash Advance Programs

952.6 Reporting.

952.7 Documentation.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422b(a)(1), 1430.

SOURCE: 63 FR 65546, Nov. 27, 1998, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000.

§ 952.1 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Champion Community means a community which developed a strategic

plan and applied for designation by either the Secretary of HUD or the Secretary of the USDA as an Empowerment Zone or Enterprise Community, but was designated a Champion Community.

CICA program or Community Investment Cash Advance program means:

- (1) A Bank's AHP;
- (2) A Bank's CIP;
- (3) A Bank's RDF program or UDF program using any combination of the targeted beneficiaries and targeted income levels specified in §952.1 of this part; and
- (4) Any other advance or grant program offered by a Bank using targeted beneficiaries and targeted income levels other than those specified in §952.1 of this part, established by the Bank with the prior approval of the Finance Board.

Economic development projects means:

- (1) Commercial, industrial, manufacturing, social service, and public facility projects and activities; and
- (2) Public or private infrastructure projects, such as roads, utilities, and sewers

Family means one or more persons living in the same dwelling unit.

Housing projects means projects or activities that involve the purchase, construction, rehabilitation or refinancing (subject to §952.5(c) of this part) of, or predevelopment financing for:

- (1) Individual owner-occupied housing units, each of which is purchased or owned by a family with an income at or below the targeted income level;
- (2) Projects involving multiple units of owner-occupied housing in which at least 51% of the units are owned or are intended to be purchased by families with incomes at or below the targeted income level;
- (3) Rental housing where at least 51% of the units in the project are occupied by, or the rents are affordable to, families with incomes at or below the targeted income level; or
- (4) Manufactured housing parks where:
- (i) At least 51% of the units in the project are occupied by, or the rents are affordable to, families with incomes at or below the targeted income level: or